THE FEATHERHEADS

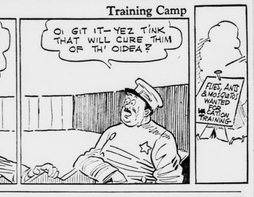
By Osborne

Out of Order

FINNEY OF THE FORCE

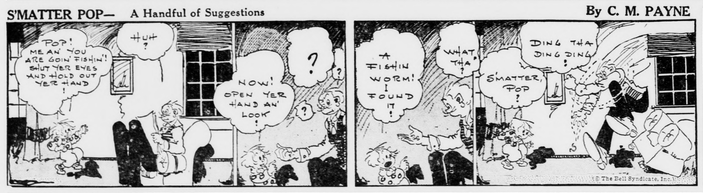
By Ted O'Loughlin

Training Camp



S'MATTER POP— A Handful of Suggestions

By C. M. PAYNE



"REG'LAR FELLERS"

Simple Addition

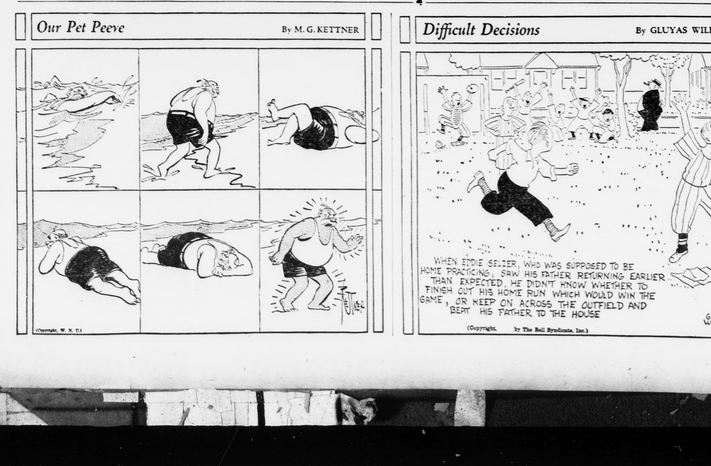
MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

That Was Before Pa-Piffle's Time

Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER



Difficult Decisions

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

Takes No Time to Make Cotton Frock

PATTERN 2315

Make it in percale for a morning frock! Make it in novelty cotton shantung or pique for a smart frock! And then make it again in silk crepe for an afternoon date.

This pattern will make a charming frock for nearly any summer occasion. Its lines are positively good—for the "not-to-good" figure. Moreover, it can be run up before the clock moves round. Both versions of the flattering collar. Pleated sleeves, a kick pleat and cleverly placed fullness all contribute to the charm. Two or three frocks of this pattern will prove classics in your wardrobe.

Pattern 2315 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 takes 4¾ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15¢) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

SMILES

QUEENS AT PLAY

Cousin Emily—Mrs. Spriggs wrote us to Eleanor's the other night and found a famous alibian there for her next evening out. I got me a more famous man. Isn't that so, Mrs. Sydney?

Cousin Kate—Exactly! Always wanting to trump her partner's ace. —Sydney Bulletin.

He Didn't See It

Guest—Why did you charge me 50 for that room?

Hotel Clerk—Why, it overlooked the lake.

Guest—Well, so did I.

Soft-Pedal

"What's your name?"

"M-M-M-M-M-Mabel."

"I'll call you Mabel for short."—Pearson's Weekly.

Gold That Glittered

Jack—You say she partly returned your affections?

Tom—Yes, she sent back my letters but kept all the jewelry.

SATISFYING
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
the PERFECT GUM
AFTER EVERY MEAL

BRISBANE'S THIS WEEK

Why So Many Men?
Bitterness in Berlin
Frank H. Hitchcock Dead
The Snake Has Rights

Why does Mussolini need so many planes for Little Abyssinia? If he attacks, he will go through the air with bombs, poison gas or both. He certainly will not march hundreds of thousands of men through swamps, and over hot sand. He now has 925,000 men under arms, with 240,000 Fascist militia ready to be called, plus 200,000 others, born two years before the big war started.

Arthur Brisbane

Is something else expected, back of all this show of power? Even if Japan should come in, that would only mean a more protracted air war.

Berlin reports increased bitterness in the war against the Catholic church. Anti-religious official posters, eight feet high, are displayed in red, scattered through the country, attacking alleged Catholic opposition to Nazi rule.

The persecuted speak of the "grafting Nazi" (Catholic) party, working hand in hand with Bolshevism," and declare that Catholics, "the eternal enemies of the rich, wish to destroy the unity of Germany." The posters are believed to indicate new and more bitter attacks on Catholic organizations.

Many Americans will learn with more regret of the death of Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general in Taft's Cabinet and at the time of his death publisher of the Tucson Daily Citizen.

Frank Hitchcock, typical, intelligent American, will be remembered as one who first appreciated the airplane's importance in connection with distribution of mail. Twenty-four years ago flying was new, he flew, taking a pouch of mail with him, and advocated immediate use of planes over transcontinental stretches of country.

At Thomasville, N. C., Rev. Campbell Haines, "Holy Roller" preacher, allowed a rattlesnake to bite him as he preached, "just to show you that God will take care of me." There was ex citement and admiration in the congregation. Next day his arm was badly swollen, he was violently ill, and death followed.

Arrested, but the "Holy Roller" preacher refused medical attention. He received gentlemen perhaps for that the same great Power that gave him his beautiful faith also gave the rattlesnake its powerful poison. Such creature has its gifts, not safely spared.

Did you buy bonds in the big war excitement, when little ladies, seated on elephants, sang patriotic songs and urged you to give "till it hurts"?

One hundred and eighty-five million dollars' worth of government bonds are mislaid somewhere, perhaps hidden in old trunks, in desks, safe-deposit boxes, by those now dead. The government would like to get these out-the bonds and pay for them.

On the edge of the Sacramento river in California, a lady, thirty years old, appeared with a suitcase. While eight boats looked on, she undressed, then waded for some time on the edge of the water, finally plunged in, crying, "I'm not coming back," and sank in Sacramento. That death-preceding dance is new in suicide.

One out of every three married couples in the United States is childless. Figures not complimentary to the childless families. Exceptions are cases in which nature refuses to send children.

You would not value a chain of steel with every third link broken, or a chain of heredity with every third link missing. This "childless family" news should make this country revise stupid laws against immigration, shutting out men and women willing to have children, and work for them.

Madame Evelyn, who reads the stars, the future, the crystal globe and the lines in your hand on the New Jersey beach, read the "lines" for a 200-pound customer, then sighed and said: "I see only trouble ahead of you."

The client also sighed, and he, says Madame Evelyn, stood up and said: "You are an excellent fortune teller, and here's the beginning of the trouble," and socked me on the jaw, knocking me out of my chair."

Americans interested in cotton production and wondering how long our export farmers will stand up will want to know that Japanese cotton buyers have "folded up," as one Texas cotton grower put it; have moved out of Texas, apparently giving up all idea of buying cotton there.

The late Nathan Straus used to say: "If a German loses one of his relatives, he feels badly. If he loses money, he goes to bed sick."

German trade and industry will "go to bed sick" if it persists in its present attitude toward those that promote business and prosperity in every country where Jews are treated fairly.

© King Features Syndicate, Inc.
WNU Service.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

National Topics Interpreted

BY WILLIAM BRUCKART

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington.—One of the oldest and perhaps the most constant of all complaints about the federal government at Washington has been the tendency toward bureaucratic control. Bureaucratic control, stunnered down, is red tape; it is attempted management of even personal affairs by a governmental agency and it is naturally and obviously repulsive to the average American. It was a condition thoroughly to be criticized in Mr. Hoover's administration when there were boards, bureaus, and commissions everywhere. It is even worse now, I believe, with all of the New Deal's alphabetic soup agencies scattered hither and yon in execution of various New Deal experiments and theories.

Too Much Red Tape

All of this constitutes a prelude to what appears to me to be a most flagrant attempt by bureaucrats to manage private affairs. I refer to an order issued the other day by the federal communications commission under which it has asserted a jurisdiction which I cannot believe congress ever intended it should have. Further, the asserted jurisdiction which the commission is seeking to exercise goes far beyond anything which might be made the basis of complaint solely because it is bureaucratic. It has reached into the field of commercial enterprise in a manner which, without a doubt, will have the effect of covering invention and experiment in industry with a destructive frost bite—if the commission is allowed to get away with it.

The facts involved are these: The American Telephone and Telegraph company, which is spending millions of dollars annually in scientific research to improve our system of communications such as the telephone, the telegraph, and the radio, lately has perfected what is technically known as the coaxial cable. This cable is revolutionary. It holds the possibility of transmission of 240 telephonic conversations simultaneously over a single pair of wires. It is not commercially complete in all of its phases. Like every organization of sound judgment, the A. T. & T. wants to iron out weaknesses and imperfections through a period of experimental operation.

FCC Enters Picture

Here is where the federal communications commission enters the picture. As a courtesy, purely, the A. T. & T. submitted its plan for experimentation to the communications agency, saying as it did so that the commission did not have jurisdiction but that in the development of such a revolutionary invention the corporation was advising the commission of its plans and suggested that if the commission thought it had jurisdiction it could issue an experimental license covering the work. In all of this it is to be remembered that the communications commission has jurisdiction over rates, regulations, and practices of the wire, telephone and radio companies.

It seems that some bright young men in the communications commission immediately conceived the idea of having that group take jurisdiction when legal authorities tell me there is nothing in the law giving them that authority. The story I get around the commission lobbies is that the A. T. & T. would not have objected to having the commission exercise what it believed its right to be in granting a license for the experiment but when the order emerged from the secret chamber of the commission, it carried in it a provision which said that the commission could withdraw its approval and nullify the permission granted on 10 days' notice as it saw fit.

Fight of Vital Interest

Suffice to say that this provision together with several other technical phases of the circumstances was enough to arouse the ire of the business men concerned. They are not only disgusted. They are downright sore. It is one of those things that politicians, undertrained in science, attempt to do that cause practical people to lose faith in their government.

* * *

If it were simply a fight between the A. T. & T. and the commission that is involved, the situation would hold no interest at all for me as a Washington writer. But, as I said above, it goes much further. I am told that some officials of the A. T. & T. are so dissatisfied with the attitude of the commission in this instance that they are ready, even reckless, to withdraw their application and decline to proceed with this experiment which ultimately is going to mean enormous changes in telephonic and telegraphic contact between cities located great distances apart. The A. T. & T. engineers have been working on this problem some six or seven years. They proposed to build 100 miles of cable by connecting New York and Philadelphia. It had very little of the commercial in it. They wanted to try out transmission of television images for rebroadcast by radio. They wanted to perfect further the transmission of photographs by wire and they were desirous as well of determining whether they had discovered all of the potentialities of the new invention. All of the expenses—some six hundred thousand dollars—was to be paid from surplus funds of the corporation.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to realize that if the A. T. & T. backed away from the program it has laid out and refused to spend more money in perfecting its invention and declined to attempt to put it into commercial use for the benefit of the country as a whole, the country, that is you and I, would suffer. We would be denied advantages developed by science and made available virtually as a national benefit.

I do not know what the end will be. It is not at a stage wherein a forecast is possible. But the principle of the commission's action, whether it be put forward under Democratic or Republican administration, remains exactly the same. It should not be tolerated and if the communications commission persists in its efforts to expand its control, its usefulness certainly is at an end. Hitherto, the communications commission has had a very satisfactory relationship with business. I have heard dozens of executives from communications corporations say they were willing to forgive and generally overlook ignorance piled up in the commission by political appointments in several spots. They wanted to cooperate but it is the opinion of more than just myself among Washington observers that this sort of thing does not contribute to good government.

* * *

Duck hunters will have only 30 days for shooting this fall in accordance with the most rigid regulations in the history of American game hunting.

Now, as to Duck Hunting

This is the result of a determination by the federal government under an act of congress to give migratory wild fowl an opportunity to increase in numbers. In explaining the government's action which was made the subject of a proclamation by President Roosevelt, J. N. (Ding) Darling, chief of the biological survey and an internationally known cartoonist, declared that unless the shooting of ducks and other wild fowl is restricted it is only a question of time until some of them will remain.

It is assumed that hunters will be interested first in the period during which they may shoot ducks, geese, brant, or jacksnipe. The season will open in northern states October 21 and will close November 19. In the southern states the season will run from November 20 to December 19.

For the information of hunters there is set out below the states included in the northern area where hunting may be done between October 21 and November 19:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada.

The southern states listed and in which hunting may occur from November to December 19 follows:

New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Regulations issued by the biological survey, according to Mr. Darling, are based on the necessity of having a net annual increase of migratory birds left over at the end of each shooting season until the present depleted population of waterfowl is restored to something like normal. This year's rigid restrictions, he explained, follow a period of approximately thirty-five years during which the kill of wild fowl has exceeded the increase from breeding.

To give an idea of how thoroughly the wild fowl are to be protected, the new regulations prohibit shooting over what is known as baited water or land —that is, land or water on which feed has been scattered as an inducement for the birds to stop their flight. Another thing ruled out in this effort to protect the water fowl is the live decoy. This has always been the most effective method for luring wild fowl from the air. None will be allowed hereafter.

The regulations restrict shooting to the hours between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., a course taken in order to permit birds in flight an opportunity to feed without being subjected to pot shots. Automatic and repeating shot guns will be restricted to a limit of three shells for their chambers and no shot guns larger than a No. 10 gauge will be permitted.

Mr. Darling who has gained a reputation as an enthusiast for game conservation, relinquished his work as a cartoonist in order to carry out his ideals. It has taken him some months to work out a program but he feels his efforts have been worth while.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Uncommon Sense

By John Blake

© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

Face life as it is. Don't run away from it.

Playing Hooky

You will have your share of trouble. So will everybody else.

You will meet with disappointments, defeats.

But stand up and take it. Don't run away.

Probably the job of attaining distinction is more difficult today than it ever has been.

There is more competition for the high prizes.

There are more competitors who are well trained and well educated.

Time was in the early history of this country when a man who could read and write and "figure" had a better chance than most of his neighbors.

What are called "advantages" are more general now.

Illiteracy has practically vanished.

You never know today with whom you are competing.

It may be the man next door. It may be some fellow who lives on the other side of the continent, but who has the same ambition that you have, and the same determination to succeed.

* * *

Now and then when some great invention is made, and some ambitious studious man profits by it, you find that perhaps a hundred people have been working on the same thing.

But don't bother about that.

Everybody is on their own. If they are gifted with the willingness to work hard, and have keen and intelligent minds, they are pretty certain to win some kind of success.

With people like these you must compete.

You never heard of them; they never heard of you.

But you are in the same race, and one among you is going to win.

What isn't easy. But nothing worth doing is easy.

* * *

Get the best education you can at the start.

Improve on it as you go along.

Cultivate as far as possible the interest and the friendship of people who have intelligence and perseverance.

Play just enough to keep your body in good health.

As for work, indulge in it as much as you can. Worry may kill you. Work won't, unless there is something the matter with your physical system.

It may be that, in spite of everything you will leave no "footprints on the sands of time," but at least before you leave this planet you will have the satisfaction that you used everything you had, and that you did make progress along some new path.

* * *

Except in partially civilized countries there should be no such thing as provincialism.

Looking at the World

Today in the newspapers, furnished with electric eyes and ears that do their work in all parts of the world, happenings in London and Paris and the Balkans and Constantinople are known to the whole world the next morning.

Every intelligent man and woman is a newspaper reader.

When I was a child in a little town in the Middle West, the papers in the nearest so-called cities printed briefly events that now are given a number of columns.

Once the man who lacked the means to travel knew very little about what was going on in the world.

Today he knows all the newspaper correspondents and reporters and editors know, and that is a great deal.

* * *

As a result of the growth and improvement of the newspapers there is no longer any excuse for ignorance outside jungle countries.

There are nevertheless many people who will not take the trouble to read, unless it is about prize ring fights or bandits, or little wars in South America.

If they get no benefit from the press it is their own fault. It is there every morning, or every afternoon in clear type.

Every day the world is getting more interesting.

Today something that looks like a war cloud is rising over the Balkans.

Once before a war cloud of about the same size was observed in the same place, and a few days afterward the whole world was catching fire.

If you want to talk convincingly, and to think intelligently, you must have something to think and talk about.

You will find what you want when you pick your newspaper up from the door step, or when you buy it from a newsboy in the street.

* * *

Don't let these opportunities go for nothing.

"Head, mark, and inwardly digest."

From every land, from every clime, will come tidings that are always interesting and may become extremely important.

Keep informed about them. It will make you a better citizen, it will give you a higher regard for your own country.

I have never known a constant newspaper reader who was not well informed and free from the belief that the only country that amounts to anything at all is his own.

QUILTMAKERS FAVOR OLD-TIME PATTERNS

Patchwork quilt making is still in the limelight and the old patterns seem to be most in demand.

Here are the names of the blocks shown above. Most of them are very old designs—"Log Cabin"—"Rose Of Tully"—"Poinsettia"—"Pineapple"—"Butterfly"—"Pussy in the Corner"—"Tin Wheel"—"Sunbonnet Babies."

When making the next quilt watch the seams, one seam sewed wrong ruins the whole block. Here are a few suggestions for making perfect quilts. Press all material before cutting. Use blotting paper for patterns, thus avoiding pinning. Cut each piece exactly like pattern. Match all edges perfectly when sewing together. Lay the patches and blocks out for best color combinations before sewing together.

Patchwork Quilt Book No. 21 contains 37 old and new quilt designs with illustrations, instructions and cutting charts for the patches. The above 30 quilts are included. Send 15c to our quilt department and receive this book by mail.

Address, HOME CRAFT COMPANY, DEPARTMENT D, Nineteenth and St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Mediums of Exchange in Periods of History

Cattle were the first and most popular commodities of exchange, and still remain so in many parts of Africa and less civilized regions. Grain and sheep, salt and shells were all "money" in early times. Marco Polo, the great world traveler, noted that the Chinese monarch had "papyro or leather imprinted" money in all his provinces, equally acceptable to all subjects as exchange.

Soon metals became the most convenient form of exchange. But even per bricks were used by the people who built the pyramids, while rings of copper and metal were preferred by the later Celts. "Ring money" became quite common in Europe.

Later, paper money was used, but at first the paper was nothing more than a "receipt" for the metal money which the bankers lent to one another. The "receipt" of paper money would pass from hand to hand for the metal money which it represented. It was soon discovered that this paper "receipt" was easier to carry around and handle and compute with than any more solid form of money.

The first issue of paper money in America was in Massachusetts in 1690. In the next 39 years continental paper money had come into general use. But this led to extravagance, and quick depreciation, so that we get the expression, "not worth a continental (bill)."

Hopeful Words

We are still a very young world and I believe that we are getting better.—Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

LONG-LIVED FAMILY

That Canada has families with a record for longevity is demonstrated by the Colquhoun family. Eight of the original family of 11 persons are still alive, and their ages total 627 years, their average age is 78 years, 4½ months. The family now consists of J. D. Colquhoun, 87, Wales, Ont.; Charles, 85, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. John Hay, 81, Detroit, Mich.; S. K., 78, Deloraine, Man.; M. M., 78, and Miss A. M., 72, of Sacramento; J. E., 76, of Wapkaida, Man., and Dr. Philip, 70, of Waterville, Que. The family are the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Colquhoun, who settled in Dundas county in 1844.—Montreal Herald.

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER
For Perfect BAKING RESULTS

Both Inspirative
A mother's high regard for her son's abilities is an inspiration to him, as well as his wife's.

FLY-TOX
Why do you spray? FOR RESULTS
Will a cheap quality spray do the job?—IT WILL NOT
What's the answer? REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
BEST BY 10,000 TESTS
FLY-TOX
KILLS FLIES SPIDERS & MOSQUITOES

Chafing and Itching Rash easily soothed by the bland medication of Resinol

HELP KIDNEYS
WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and aching, feel upset and miserable —use Doan's Pills.
Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended by users the country over. Ask your neighbor!
DOAN'S PILLS

$2 PER DAY
SINGLE ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
A new hotel on 43rd Street & blocks east of Grand Central Station.
HOTEL TUDOR
NEW YORK CITY

Smokers!
Try one! It makes the next smoke taste better
CONSTANT SMOKER
Most men that smoke a lot have what we call "fuzzy tongues" and don't know it! Smoking stops the flow of saliva in the mouth and you get too much acid in your system. Makes you feel sluggish and loggy. The best way to lick the acids and still keep smoking is by taking Milnesia wafers twice a day. Your mouth will always feel clean and fresh and you always have your usual pep.
MILNESIA Wafers neutralize the excess acids that cause indigestion, heartburn and sick headaches. Each Wafer is a full adult dose, children—one-quarter to one-half. Pleasant to take. Recommended by thousands of physicians—At All Good Druggists.
Guilty of these Every Day Habits? Eat Too Much Smoke Too Much No Exercise Late Hours
Economical, too! Each Milnesia Wafer is as effective as Magnesium Hydroxide than all other liquid forms.
The Original MILNESIA WAFERS
MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS